

The Ogden Standard-Examiner

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INDICTMENTS ARE FOUND.

With two indictments found against the coal companies operating in Salt Lake City, the grand jury of the Third district court has performed a big service for the people of Utah.

The jurors found evidence of conspiracy in that the companies and individuals agreed on April 22, 1922, to maintain the price of lump coal at \$5 a ton at the various mines. On September 2, 1922, the same group again entered into an agreement to increase the price of coal from \$5 to \$5.50 a ton at the mines.

Lumber companies also were indicted for conspiracy to fix prices.

The jurors found there was no justification for the increase in coal as they reported:

"The increase of \$1 a ton was absolutely unjustified for the reason that in no instance did the increased wage schedule cost that much to any coal operator."

The jurors declare their lack of faith in the public utilities commission in this statement:

"From the past record of the public utilities commission we deem it inadvisable to intrust that body with any additional powers. The matter of the regulation of the price of coal should be under the jurisdiction of an official who is directly responsible to the people, and we therefore recommend that the next legislature pass a law empowering the governor of this state to fix a fair price on coal and making a sale in excess of that price a criminal offense."

This in harmony with public sentiment which is opposed to the present attitude of the majority of the public utilities commission.

With the average wage of the workman having been reduced in the past twelve months, that part of the consuming public must be given some form of relief from the high prices placed on such necessities as coal, or a calamity will come to this country.

INCREASE AT STOCKYARDS.

Business at the local stockyards has grown to such large proportions that the yards here have been crowded to capacity.

More livestock has been handled through the Ogden yards in one month than in all the other yards in the west, except Denver, in a number of months.

Each day it is being made evident that Ogden is to become the most important livestock market in all the vast territory where heavy livestock shipments originate.

The increase in the stockyard business means general industrial and business growth for Ogden.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FAVORED.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with his millions, has not closed his mind to the appeals of the working class for better conditions. In a signed statement in a magazine he has declared a twelve-hour day and a seven-day week to be unnecessary, uneconomic and unjustifiable.

With regard to living conditions, even in isolated localities, like oil camps, Mr. Rockefeller declares that it is not only possible, but necessary, to make reasonable provisions for the health, comfort and contentment of those who labor there in behalf of the entire community.

"I have never believed that these things should be provided for working men and women either as a result of chance generosity or deliberate paternalism," the statement continues. "Quite aside from the fact that, in my judgment they represent the soundest economic policy, they are due to the employee as a matter of common justice, required by the basic fact that a man is a human being first and a member of the industry afterwards."

No labor leader could plead more liberally for the cause of labor and it comes as a surprise for the Rockefeller interests have had bitter conflicts with labor.

Capital eventually must concede all Rockefeller advocates. No great percentage of the people can be beaten down to the level of poverty without affecting society as a whole.

E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, should read Rockefeller's declaration and begin to reform. Not long ago President Harding called Gary to Washington to inquire if the steel corporation could not do away with the twelve-hour day. At the time the men working the long hours were earning less than \$3 a day.

WHAT UTAH WANTS TODAY.

Why Bamberger? Nobody knows. Mr. Bamberger was almost unknown to the state up to the time of his sensational fight for the Republican nomination.

Why should he displace William H. King in the halls of legislation? Mr. King is a Democrat, it is true, but he is one of the leaders of his party in the nation, respected and admired by both sides of the senate because of his brilliant mind, keen judgment, integrity and oratorical gifts.

With the tariff disposed of for a period of years and perhaps permanently eliminated from further congressional action owing to the power of the president to change the rates of duty, what is the issue in this campaign in Utah? Is it to be accompanied by a thrumming on a one-stringed instrument so loud and so long as to divert attention and cause the people to forget that the big essential in congressional representation is the man himself who is to speak for us?

Some have said Utah should send to Washington this time a "Me too."

Why, no man should be sent to Washington who has not the essentials of statesmanship, and who ever heard of a fellow willing to submerge his individuality that could command respect among the other senators in the capitol of this nation?

Utah wants men of high attainments and seeks no one willing to declare himself a nonentity, a satellite or a mere appendage.

Utah is proud of Reed Smoot. Why? Because the senator has the power of leadership and is a commanding figure in the affairs of this great country. He is a mighty force within and outside his party.

Utah is doubly proud of the fact that this state has attained leadership in both the great parties, and has powerful friends within the councils of the Republican and Democratic organizations, and Utah intends to retain that enviable position, at least Utah will not yield that advantage until something more appealing is presented than is offered in a candidate who aspires not in his own name but in the name of some one else.

Utah wants a man with a spine of his own.



TOM SIMS SAYS

"Work or Fight" was the war slogan and now we are doing both.

The man who acts a jackass is the goat and leads a dog's life.

Most of the hats in the political ring get mud on them.

Health hint: Never go hunting with an enemy.

The height of fashion is lower.

One way to see goblins Halloween is eat too much mince pie before going to bed.

Actors look forward to this winter. The audiences will applaud to keep their hands warm.

"No Smoking for Ministers Here"—headline. Nor hereafter.

Babe Ruth is making money barnstorming. Who said he couldn't hit a flock of barns?

You see hand-painted pictures of health; but painting a car never takes the knock out of the engine.

Here is some hair-raising news. Al Apple says women will return to the pompadour this winter.

People often will give three cheers for something they wouldn't give anything else for.

Isn't a tea hound a lap dog?

RED FLAGS FLY IN VLADIVOSTOK

People Shower Blossoms Upon Red Troops As They Enter City

TOKIO, Oct. 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—In Vladivostok red flags are flying everywhere. A new government has been formed by the Chairman Nitschen of the People's Revolutionary party in the Maritime province. He formerly was a municipal councillor.

The Chita army, a well disciplined organization, is guarding the immense stores of arms left by the allies. The Far Eastern republic army came with a vanguard of cavalry, followed by infantry and artillery. The people met the invaders by waving red flags at them and showering them with flowers.

A supporter of the deposed Morkov government who arrived in Kobe declared that General Dietrichs, the defeated Primoris commander, had established a base on Posiet bay which was considered impregnable, but that if the general were driven from there he intended to retire to Kumschata.

The Japanese papers congratulate their government on completing the evacuation of Siberia. They advocate the establishment of good relations with Chita.

The report that such negotiations already pending is denied by the foreign office.

WANTS TEN YEARS; GIVEN NINETY DAYS

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 28.—F. F. Osgood, 45, who surrendered voluntarily to the police and pleaded guilty to passing bad checks, objected when Judge E. J. Hackett sentenced him to only 90 days in jail.

"Aw, Judge, can't you make it 10 years?" he asked. Then he asked for two years. The court declined.

Osgood later explained that a long term in jail would please him because he is tired of facing the hardships imposed by a "cold cruel world."

EXPEDITION FORMED FOR JUNGLE HUNTING

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Organization of an expedition headed by Colonel J. C. Fauntleroy, aid de camp, to King George and resident commissioner at Lucknow, and Arthur S. Vernay, art importer of New York, and London, to collect a series of the first disappearing animals of India, was announced by the American Museum of Natural History.

Both Col. Fauntleroy and Mr. Vernay are noted big game hunters. The expedition into India, which will start

Highlights of Overnight News

ROME—Fascisti reported as having seized important Italian cities and apparently are masters of situation as steps are taken to form a new cabinet.

ROME—Archbishops Hayes of New York and Mundelein of Chicago likely to be two new American cardinals, according to Vatican reports and Monsignor Bonzano is to be created Cardinal and replaced as apostolic delegate to the United States by Monsignor Gama-soni.

MEXICO CITY—The Mexican government officially disclaims any intention of closing other consulates in the United States, as in New York, "unless other acts are committed."

LONDON—Winston Spencer Churchill stands by Lloyd George and former Premier Asquith criticizes both Lloyd George and Bonar Law.

LONDON—Lady Astor renominated, tells Conservatives she must refuse to join in attacks on Lloyd George.

WASHINGTON—Investigation into war time contracts reveals that criminal or civil suits will be necessary "in many instances," Attorney General Daugherty announces.

WASHINGTON—Former Postmaster General Harless supports Joseph Daniels as to what was said in Wilson cabinet meetings when policy of arming merchant vessels was discussed.

GLOUCESTER—Victory of the Canadian Schooner Bluenose over the American challenger Henry Ford sustained by international race committee.

YOUNG ACTRESS KILLS HERSELF

Fatal Shot Fired While Relatives Plead at Locked Door

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Mrs. W. D. Harris, 24, of New York, shot and killed herself in a room in the Palace hotel here early Friday within a few feet of her husband, her mother and other relatives, with whom she had been involved in discussion, according to a report at police headquarters.

The family told the police that Mrs. Harris stepped into an adjoining bathroom and ended her life.

Mrs. Harris was known on the stage as Marguerite Calvert, dancer and violinist.

HUSBAND TIRE DEALER
Harris is an automobile tire dealer of Grand Rapids, Mich. Before coming here, Harris and his wife, who made an overland trip in an automobile, stopped at Portland, Ore., where Mrs. Harris visited the grave of a brother who died recently.

Harris said the experience of viewing the grave appeared to affect her, but she had recovered her good spirits after reaching San Francisco late Thursday.

PLEAD WITH HER
One report to the police said that Dr. J. D. Ball of Berkeley, Cal., and Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Harris' sister, were in the hotel suite when Mrs. Harris took her life in an adjoining bathroom, the door of which Mrs. Harris had locked. Dr. Ball, Mrs. Ball and Harris are said to have pleaded through the bathroom transom with Mrs. Harris not to shoot.

from Bombay some time in January, was suggested by Colonel Fauntleroy during his stay in America while a member of the British mission here in war times.

Colonel Fauntleroy and Mr. Vernay will be accompanied by John Jonas, a taxidermist from Denver, Colo.

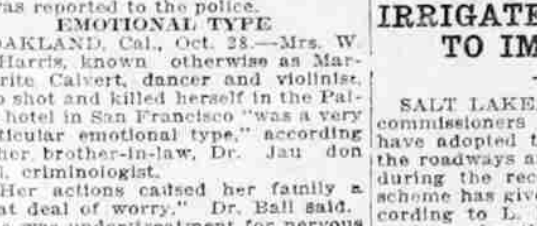
SALESMAN \$AM



"G'MORNIN' GENTLEMEN—I WOULD LIKE TO SELL YOU SOME FIRE INSURANCE. WHAT SAY?"



"IF HE HADN'T TAKEN OUT THAT INSURANCE, WOULD HE BE? BROKE—FENNEL—HE WOULD HAVE HAD TO START ALL OVER IN LIFE—AN OLD MAN—WHAT DID HE GET OUT OF IT?"



"FIVE YEARS"

OGDENITES ATTEND G. A. R. INSPECTION

PROVO, Oct. 28.—The annual inspection of the William T. Sherman Post and the Women's Relief corps of the G. A. R. was completed yesterday. Mrs. W. H. Berry, president, presided. A report of the work of the year was made by Mrs. Edith S. Egan, assistant adjutant and quartermaster general of the department of Utah, C. W. A. Schnell of Salt Lake, assistant inspector general; Commander J. M. Westwood of Springfield, medical director and commander of the W. T. Sherman post; Mrs. Minnie Gott of Salt Lake, president of the department of Utah W. R. C.; Mrs. Mary Jane Van Patten of Ogden, senior vice president; Mrs. Ella Brooks of Salt Lake, department secretary; Mrs. Margaret Harvey of Salt Lake, counselor; Mrs. May Spears, chairman of

the executive board; Mrs. Marie Von Elm of Salt Lake, delegate; Mrs. Annie Neal, department press correspondent, Salt Lake.

IRRIGATE ROADS TO IMPROVE THEM

SALT LAKE, Oct. 28.—The county commissioners in Washington county have adopted the policy of irrigating the roadways and then dragging them during the recent dry spell.

The scheme has given excellent results, according to L. M. Windsor, irrigation engineer for the federal government.

"In Washington county," said Mr. Windsor, "agricultural irrigation and road construction are going hand in hand. I am not referring to the farmer who lets his waste water run across the public highway. We don't have to go to Washington county to find him, relieved by trimming

but in Washington county there were the road, during the dry spell, has been going to county authorities. They are policy of wetting the roads with irrigation water, and then them at the proper time, thus storing the earth roads to a good condition. They do not know in some communities by sprinkling. Elsewhere the southwest, the roads are in places, showing the effects of continued dry spell, during satisfactory maintenance was 'guilt'."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1

Proposing to Amend Section 1, Article XIV, of the Constitution of Utah Relating to State Indebtedness

A concurrent resolution providing an amendment to Section 1, Article XIV, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, relating to state debt limitation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses concurring therein:

Section 1. That it is proposed to amend Section 1, Article XIV, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, so that the same will read as follows:

Sec. 1. To meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, and for necessary expenditures for public purposes, including the erection of public buildings, and for the payment of all territorial indebtedness assumed by the state, the state may contract debts, not exceeding in the aggregate at any one time, an amount equal to 2 percentum of the value of the taxable property of the state, as shown by the last assessment for state purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. But the state shall never contract any indebtedness, except as in the next section provided, in excess of such amount, and all moneys arising from loans herein authorized, shall be applied solely to the purposes for which they were obtained.

Sec. 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to submit this proposed amendment to the electors of the state at the next general election in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 3. If adopted by the electors of the state, this amendment shall take effect January 1, 1928.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 2

Proposing to Amend Sections 2 and 3, Article XIII, of the Constitution of Utah Relating to Property Subject to Taxation and Rates of Tax

A resolution proposing amendment to Sections 2 and 3, Article XIII, of the Constitution of the State of Utah relating to property subject to taxation and rates of tax.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring therein:

Section 1. That it is proposed to amend Sections 2 and 3, of Article XIII of the Constitution of the State of Utah, so that such sections will read as follows:

Sec. 2. To the end that the burden of taxation may be equitably upon all property, the legislature is empowered to divide all property including moneys and credits as well as physical property, into classes and to determine what class or classes of property shall be subject to taxation and what property, if any, shall not be subject to taxation. Taxes shall be uniform upon all property of the same class and shall be levied and collected for public purposes only. Taxes may be imposed upon any and all property, including privileges, franchises and licenses to do business in the state, but this shall not be so construed as to authorize the taxation of the stocks of any company or corporation when the property of such company or corporation represented by such stocks has been taxed. The legislature is empowered to impose taxes upon incomes, which taxes may be graduated and progressive and reasonable exemptions may be provided, and



YOU WANTA KNOW WHY I DON'T HAVE NO FAITH IN WOMEN? I'LL TELL YA. THERE WAS A WOMAN WHO CAME INTO MY LIFE YEARS AGO. I MET HER WHILE CROSSING THE ATLANTIC—MY THIRD CROSSING. I THINK IT WAS—BUT I DON'T WISH FOR TO BORE YA WITH MY PAST, LET IT SUFFICE THAT SHE DESTROYED MY YOUNG FAITH IN THE GENTLER SEX. I'VE HAD MANY AFFAIRS WITH BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN MY DAY AND—I DON'T SEE WHY I'M CONFIDING IN YOU THIS WAY UNLESS IT'S BECAUSE YOU'RE DIFFERENT FROM THE REST. WHEN I FIRST SAW YOU THIS EVENING—I SAID TO MYSELF—THERE IS A WOMAN WITH A SOUL—A WOMAN WHO COULD UNDERSTAND ME.

THE IMAGINARY TALK WITH THE PEACHY MET AT THE GAI BOYS' CLUB DANCE EARLIER IN THE EVENING.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 3

Proposing to Amend Section 1, Article VI, of the Constitution of Utah, Relating to the Members of the Legislature

A joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article VI, of the Constitution of the State of Utah relating to compensation members of the legislature.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses concurring therein:

Section 1. It is proposed to amend Section 1, Article VI, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, so that the same will read as follows:

Sec. 1. The members of the legislature shall receive such per diem mileage as the legislature may provide, not exceeding eight cents per mile, day, and ten cents per mile distance necessarily traveled, and returning from the place where they shall receive no other pay or mileage.

Sec. 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to submit this proposed amendment to the electors of the state at the next general election in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 3. If approved by the electors of the state this proposed amendment shall take effect on the first of January, 1928.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 4

Proposing to Amend Section 1, Article VI, of the Constitution of Utah, Relating to the Members of the Legislature

A joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article VI, of the Constitution of the State of Utah relating to compensation members of the legislature.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses concurring therein:

Section 1. It is proposed to amend Section 1, Article VI, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, so that the same will read as follows:

Sec. 1. The members of the legislature shall receive such per diem mileage as the legislature may provide, not exceeding eight cents per mile, day, and ten cents per mile distance necessarily traveled, and returning from the place where they shall receive no other pay or mileage.

Sec. 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to submit this proposed amendment to the electors of the state at the next general election in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 3. If approved by the electors of the state this proposed amendment shall take effect on the first of January, 1928.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 5

Proposing to Amend Section 1, Article VI, of the Constitution of Utah, Relating to the Members of the Legislature

A joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article VI, of the Constitution of the State of Utah relating to compensation members of the legislature.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses concurring therein:

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Sec. 1. The members of the legislature shall receive such per diem mileage as the legislature may provide, not exceeding eight cents per mile, day, and ten cents per mile distance necessarily traveled, and returning from the place where they shall receive no other pay or mileage.

Sec. 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to submit this proposed amendment to the electors of the state at the next general election in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 3. If approved by the electors of the state this proposed amendment shall take effect on the first of January, 1928.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 6

Proposing to Amend Section 1, Article VI, of the Constitution of Utah, Relating to the Members of the Legislature

A joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article VI, of the Constitution of the State of Utah relating to compensation members of the legislature.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses concurring therein:

Section 1. It is proposed to amend Section 1, Article VI, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, so that the same will read as follows:

Sec. 1. The members of the legislature shall receive such per diem mileage as the legislature may provide, not exceeding eight cents per mile, day, and ten cents per mile distance necessarily traveled, and returning from the place where they shall receive no other pay or mileage.